

or negligently permitted such violation, he is guilty of both treason and perjury. And upon the same principle, he who holds an office in corruption of the elective franchise, and in violation of the Constitution, is equally guilty of treason, inasmuch as both are violations of a sacred and fundamental principle of the government. All republics have placed a high estimate on the elective franchise, and have imposed penalties for its violations and abuses in proportion to its magnitude.

I believe in the Grecian States, in their republican days, a violation of the elective franchise was punished by death. It was also a penal offence for a citizen of one State to vote in, or meddle with, the institutions of another. Such an offence was looked upon and punished as treason. It is so, and is and has been considered so, in every republic. An abuse of the elective franchise is a violation of a fundamental principle of the government, and an attempt to overthrow the government itself. No institution should be guarded with such jealous care as that of the elective franchise; for the overthrow of all others put together, would not so much endanger our liberties. It is the highest duty to every citizen over to himself, to his country, to the memory of his ancestors, to their blood and treasure spilled and expended in the great revolution by which we were redeemed; and, above all, to those who are to come after him, to preserve this franchise in its pristine purity, and to transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

My next object is to show that the elective franchise has been badly violated, and the ballot-box most corruptly abused. If I can do that, I will have shown good reasons why this bill should pass, or some other one that will prevent such abuse and such corruption hereafter.

I have stated that our constitutions and laws have defined the manner in which the elective franchise shall be used, as well as who shall be entitled to its exercise; and the same rules prohibit its use in any other than those prescribed, and by any other persons than those designated. For this purpose, election precincts are established in every county in every State in the Union. By the wisdom of our law-makers, these precincts are small; they have also provided for the appointment of clerks of officers called judges of election, whose duty it is to know of themselves, or by information, all persons who are or are not entitled to the use of the elective franchise. The judges are sworn to receive no vote from the hand of any one not entitled to a vote within the precinct, and to reject all votes from persons living without the precinct, whether citizens of the State or the United States, or not. The object of these provisions and guards is to secure the elective franchise from abuse. Our constitutions and laws have peculiarly guarded the States from interference with each other in relation to the privilege or the abuse of the ballot-box; and all elections are declared void which are vitiated by illegal votes—whether by illegal votes from the hand of those who have no right to vote, or, having a right to vote, vote in the precinct, county, or State, other than that designated as the proper place to vote. It is now my purpose to show that the elective franchise has been violated in all the particulars which I have mentioned, but more especially by persons voting in States, counties and precincts in which they had no right to vote, and in violation of express laws regulating elections, and defining the privileges of elections; and it is to prevent a repetition of such violations hereafter, and at all times, that I have introduced this bill. It would seem that the framers of the federal constitution had a presentiment of the possibility of the abuse of the elective franchise, in the very manner and by the very means by which it has been violated; hence they reserved the means to the federal Congress of preventing such an evil.

I hold in my hand the constitution of the United States. The fourth section of the first article reads thus:

"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators."

A part of article second, section first, reads thus:

"The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States."

And these, sir, are the constitutional authorities for the passage of the bill now under consideration. There never was a time, nor will there ever be a time, when it will be more proper for Congress to interfere and assert its constitutional authority in this matter than at this time.

It would seem, with the knowledge which we possess of the wholesale frauds and unvarnished treason that were practised in 1838 and '40, that it is an imperative duty which we owe to our situation, to the country, and the oath we have taken, to pass some law which will arrest a repetition of such frauds. I would be excusable in the mere assertion of the frauds upon the ballot-box, and violation of the elective franchise, practised in the elections of those years, so well as they are known, and so firmly are they fixed in the convictions of this wide-spread community; but I have promised proofs and exposure, so I proceed to present some of them. I say some of them, for I have neither time nor space to give even those I have more than a bird's-eye glance nor have I had time or opportunity to collect the one-hundredth part.

I hold in my hand a book. It is the journal of an investigating committee raised and authorized by the legislature of Ohio, to investigate a contest between J. C. Wright, contestor, and G. W. Holmes, contestee, (all of the county of Hamilton,) who were candidates for the Ohio Senate at the annual election of 1840—the former as rank a blue-light federal whig as ever justified the Hartford convention, or worshipped a con; the latter as pure and as firm a locofoco anti-bank Jeffersonian democrat as ever bore the name, or "skinned a con"; both clever fellows and highly respectable citizens in every personal and private sense. Holmes was the successful candidate; Wright contested his seat; and this book contains the evidence disclosed by the contest. It is a large book; it contains four hundred and twenty pages; and every page, from the title-page to the last page, is crowded in close lines and small type, with evidence of the basest frauds on the elective franchise. Well, the frauds of 1840 are understood, this book discloses frauds beyond suspicion, and almost beyond comprehension. Did I not owe it to my conscience, to my country, and to my office, and this constitution, which I have bound myself, with uplifted hand, and in presence of my God, to support,—for the honor of my country, and for the character of our republican institutions at home and abroad, I could wish this book, and all such evidence of frauds practised in that memorable 1840, were

among the things that never were. But the evidence is here in books; it has a place in the knowledge and recollection of the people in this country; and it is a matter of taunt and boast in other countries. So, our best plan is to use it, and expose it, to prevent a repetition of such frauds. Sir, I have evidence indisputable that not less than seven hundred voters were imported into the single county of Hamilton, at the election of 1840, to defeat the democratic ticket by a regular, organized system of swindling and pipelaying. A part of the evidence is contained in the journal to which I have referred; a part in the acknowledgments of those who participated in the frauds, not only as workers and conductors of the iniquity, but as voters also; but a larger part in letters which I received from persons residing in the interior of the State of Ohio, and several other western States—letters received before the election, informing me that arrangements were making by the whigs to send voters by companies to defeat my election, and letters received after the election, informing me that companies had been sent, had voted, and boasted of having done their part to defeat "bully Duncan." I have said that I have neither time nor space to display but a small part of this mass of evidence. I can only present one of the most glaring items, and merely allude to the balance. Pipelayers flocked from other districts, and other States—some on foot, some on horseback, some on mules, by wagon-loads, by stage loads, and by steamboat loads. My time will only permit me to notice the steamboat loads. I will ask the clerk to read the following deposition. The clerk read:

57.—DEPOSITION OF JEFFERSON PEAK.  
In the matter of the contested election, where the seat of George W. Holmes, in the Senate of the State of Ohio, is contested by an elector of Hamilton county, the said George W. Holmes appeared by his Attorney, Thomas J. Henderson, at the Clerk's office of the Gallatin circuit of Kentucky, on the second day of December, 1840, agreeably to the annexed notice, and adjourned over until tomorrow morning, December 3, 1840, as endorsed on said notice.

DECEMBER 3, 1840.  
Met pursuant to adjournment, when Jefferson Peak, a witness, produced on the part of said George W. Holmes, who being duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and says:

Question by Thos. J. Henderson, Att. ncy for George W. Holmes.—Please to state if you know of any person or persons taken to Cincinnati to vote at the State election held on the 13th of October last; and if you know in relation to them?

Answer by Deponent.—I went on board the steamboat Mail, at this place, on the night previous to the State election in Ohio, for Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on business for Messrs. Peak and Roberts, of this place. On going aboard, I found the boat so much crowded that there was no possible chance for sleep, either on the floor or in a state room or berth. As there were so many persons on board, over and above places for sleep, including the floor, myself, with a number of others, were compelled to sit up all night, or nearly so. I did get to lie down a short time before day by occupying another man's place on the floor, which he had just left.

During the night on our way up, nearly all the conversation seemed to be in relation to the Ohio election, that was to take place on the next day; and a great portion of the passengers that I saw that night did not have the appearance that cabin passengers usually have, though I did not see any thing like all the passengers were on board, as I got off of said boat about daylight, at Lawrenceburg; and a great portion of them were in bed when I went on board, as every place seemed to be crowded; and the greater portion of those I saw seemed to be more like ruffians than otherwise. And when the boat stopped at Lawrenceburg to put me out, they sent me ashore in the yawl, and I had to pass through the lower deck to get to the yawl, and there appeared to be a great many persons on deck as well as in the cabin.

After remaining in Lawrenceburg a short time—probably one and a half hour, I left for Cincinnati, Ohio, on board the steamboat Indiana, where we arrived about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of the election in said State. During which day, in passing through the city of Cincinnati, I saw several advertisements sticking up in different places, purporting to want hands to go on the Green river locks to work, to the number of one or two hundred hands. This advertisement stated that they wished all the hands that would conclude to go, to be ready on the wharf on Wednesday morning, the 14th of October, ready to go on board the mail boat, for which so much per month will be given—the amount not recollected. On my arriving at the mail boat, Gen. Pike, next morning, I saw an unusual number of persons on board said boat, Gen. Pike; and also a large number on the wharf and wharf boat opposite the said steamboat General Pike. I also saw a man on the wharf with a sheet of paper in one hand, which appeared to contain a number of names, and a number of bank bills in the other, and seemed to be setting with a number of men on the wharf before the boat left, and the same man, with the aid of another, continued to settle and pay a number of men and boys, or youths, on board of said boat, after she left the wharf. And after we had left the city of Cincinnati, and proceeded down stream some six or eight miles, Mr. E. F. Calhoun, of Mississippi, and myself, were in conversation on the politics of the day, and during which time a gentleman by the name of George Buell, of Lawrenceburg, came up to us in the cabin of said boat, and asked me if I had noticed what was going on on board of the boat. I answered that I did not know of any thing strange. He then asked me if I had not observed a man paying off men on the boat ever since she had left the shore. I answered I had, before she left, and since. He asked me if I knew what it meant. I told him I supposed that it was an individual who had been to Cincinnati to engage hands to go on the Green river locks. He immediately informed me that it was a man paying off persons for going to Cincinnati to vote for Pendleton. I said to him, it can't be possible. He replied, come with me, and I will prove it to you, or I will satisfy you, I do not recollect which. He then started, as well as I recollect, towards the crowd, when they were assembled at or near one end of the cabin of said boat. I called or spoke to him to stop, which he did. I then remarked to him (Buell) and Mr. Calhoun, and requested them to be cautious, and we would find them out. About this time the crowd appeared to move forward, and assemble again on the boiler deck, in front of the cabin. We three then proceeded near the crowd. I went up in the crowd, and observed one man sitting on the railing of the boat, and some ten or fifteen around him; the one sitting seemed to be making calculations; and he asked one of the men how much did they owe him, or how much

was his bill; he replied, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The man remarked, that was making the calculation, that he ought not to charge for Sunday, as he could not make anything in Louisville on Sunday. He remarked, that he was to have a dollar per day for every day, Sunday included, and board in the city of Cincinnati. Just at that time the man sitting down observed me looking on; and some individual who stood by holding a sheet of paper in his hand, with a large number of names on the same; and the individual who was on the rail observing me looking on the same, he immediately snatched the paper in the other man's hand, and tore the same in two; and remarked, at the same time, by G—d he did not want every man to see that paper.

[To be continued.]

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

MR. EDITOR:—There has heretofore been considerable indetermination in my mind in relation to what course prudence would dictate to be pursued in reference to the further conducting of the discussion, or, rather, apparent discussion, between Mr. "M." and myself. It was, at the commencement, anticipated that the gentleman was serious when he proposed to remove the veil of superstitious bigotry from the minds of those whom he styled "slaves to custom;" but his succeeding productions establish one of two facts, viz: either that he was not serious in his undertaking, or that he has been greatly mistaken in his abilities to effect the proposed object, the latter of which is much the more probable.

It is, indeed, quite a synoptical method of repudiating prevailing practices and established laws by referring them all to the one class, which is presumed to be indebted for its origin to the "tyrant custom." It is a wonder that some of our modern philosophers and writers on criminal law, do not call the machinery of the universe to a halt, and bid its various parts to change their wonted course, on the principle that they have continued in their present orbits so long. They appear to have no hesitancy in attempting to change the order of justice, which is equally as inconsistent as an attempt to annihilate the powers of attraction and hurl sun, moon, and stars into the abyss of illimitable space, since they were both established by the same almighty power. The same almighty being who pended the hosts of heavenly bodies in their spheres and bid them run their course, has also said that the murderer shall have his "blood shed," and that "by man." However, from Mr. M.'s pretensions in his first communication, the hope was fondly indulged that he would make some developments beneficial to civil society in explaining the true meaning of the declarations of Deity, but when his succeeding productions could only be received at the expense of abrogating scriptural injunctions by disregarding the intended meaning of, in fact, the only rational meaning, of some passages and placing them in opposition to others, manifestly and pointedly condemning his positions, the alternative of rejecting his code appeared preferable to that of abandoning the oracles of truth, since one contradiction in divine revelation would be, to my mind, sufficient evidence upon which to reject the whole as being a "cunningly devised fable."

It may be taken as a maxim, unlimited in its application, that a change of policy in any administration, necessarily implies a change in the will of the administration. The experience of every individual cannot but establish the truth of this principle to the satisfaction of every reflecting mind, since the presumption that a mutation can occur in the actions of a free agent without a corresponding one in the will, can only be established upon the principle that there is no connection between the volition and actions of a sentient being; an absurdity so palpable that one moment's reflection will discard it forever. Upon this hypothesis we conclude that if ever a law sanctioning capital punishment had the divine sanction, that this sanction cannot be withdrawn without a change in the will of Deity. To those, then, who recognize the Scriptures as being a divine revelation, no further research is necessary than merely to read the special obligations upon this subject therein enjoined. Hear the express injunctions, "Moreover ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of the murderer which is guilty of death."—"For blood it defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it." These and the corroborating passage in Genesis, to which reference has been made, can only be cancelled by denying the whole scope of revelation; for it is asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that there are not two contradictory moral injunctions from the beginning of the pentateuch to the end of revelation. But it appears like fighting against a man of straws to reply to the arguments adduced by Mr. M. or rather the concatenation of words which the deluded man thought were arguments. Reason appears to dictate as a rule that such absurdities only deserve a refutation as have sufficient plausibility in themselves to be calculated to deceive the partial observer. It is presumed, however, that, had this rule been observed, few of the arguments used of late in favor of the abolition of capital punishment would have been noticed. In substantiation of which assertion, let us notice one of our sensitive friend's most plausible allegations, pleas, arguments, or whatever other name or appellation is compatible to their character. He after returning from a lofty flight into the fanciful regions of eloquence, proudly seated upon the throne of reason, gives utterance to the excoigiated argument, "God hath said he 'delighteth not in the death of the sinner;'" the latter part of which is a scriptural quotation. He then shows that the murderer is a sinner, and therefore God cannot delight in his death. Here then he has the inevitable conclusion that Deity is directly opposed to punishing the midnight assassin with death, merely because he is a sinner, but would rather that he would come unto Him and live. Live! how long? Certainly eternally, since a time could not come in his natural life in which he would be any thing else than a sinner. The next conclusion, then, from the gentleman's hypothesis, by a fair deduction, is, that the sinner must live forever merely upon the ground of his being such. He that fears the "dark vale and shadow of death" should then hasten to imbue his hands in the blood of his fellow being, in order to remove his fears and place him beyond the power of the "king of terrors," for surely the almighty will not set contrary to his pleasures. If the temporal death of the sinner was meant in the former, the conclusion is inevitable that temporal life was intended in the latter, since there was a direct contrast instituted by the divine penman between them, which could not have been the case

had it been otherwise. The gentleman appears to take peculiar pleasure in complimenting and congratulating himself on account of his happy escape from the tyrant custom, and becomes peculiarly sublime in describing the stupidity of those who in this "age of development" continue to be subservient to its mandates. He alleges that the justness of "legal murder" is predicated upon its antiquity. To this I have only to say that I know of no such thing as "legal murder," and consequently this allegation must pass unnoticed. If, however, he means by this phrase capital punishment, we are ready to acknowledge that the custom of punishing capitally is of great antiquity, since it was one of the first orders of Deity to man when the world was yet in its infancy, yet this by no means makes it the fact that its legality or justice is predicated upon its antique origin. This assertion has no foundation, since it is contrary to the facts of the case, inasmuch as the law sprung from and was predicated upon a "thus saith the Lord," which is a sufficient sanction, our philosopher to the contrary notwithstanding. As it regards the origin of the practice, none can successfully deny that it is plainly traced to divine revelation, inasmuch as all the nations which ever received it have considered it as sanctioning the infliction, and, indeed, not only sanctioning, but enjoining it in the most forcible terms. There is no profane history giving any account in relation to this subject so ancient as within five hundred years after the instructions were given to Noah. From this we conclude that our friend when treating on this head only wished to strike a theme upon which he could make another soar into the suburbs of sublimity. The gentleman should be careful not to attain to eloquence at the expense of common sense.

It has been asserted with much dignity of expression that this is an "age of development," in which, no doubt, allusion is made to the developments which have been noticed under the head of discoveries. Although this is an age of advancement in a knowledge of the arts and sciences, yet it is apprehended to be a very great absurdity to suppose that any "developments" are now being made in the eternal principles of justice, of which Deity was not aware at the time he gave instructions to Noah and the Israelites on the treatment due the murderer. As I find there are some misconceptions in relation to whom this gentleman "M." is, in consequence of which he does not receive that salutary advice which he otherwise would do, I embrace the present opportunity of advising him to be particular in the selection of arguments, inasmuch as fallacious arguments are highly detrimental to even a good cause. It is always presumed that an abundance of unobjectionable arguments can be adduced in favor of any theory or principle which deserves to be established. Hence, when an individual assumes false hypotheses, he shows either that his opinions are erroneous, or, if correct, that he is not in possession of sufficient reasons for their establishment. I have ever deprecated the idea of depreciating or treating with disrespect the opinions of others; but in the present case I am constrained to say that I can view the position and deductions of my friend "M." as being harmless absurdities. Had it been thought requisite the matter of the present communication might have been more argumentative, but what has been said upon the opposite side in my opinion does not demand it. Men should give attention to the lessons of experience.

PHILOS.  
For the Spirit of Democracy.  
NO. II.

MR. EDITOR:—In a former communication the attempt was made to discover those principles by which unjust may be distinguished from just taxation. Actual instances will serve to exemplify those principles.

THE WARREN COUNTY CANAL may be safely computed to have cost the State of Ohio four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The subscriber has seen estimates which make it cost much more—some others which make it less. The above computation is therefore probably not far from the truth; but error in the mere statement of the amount will not alter the principle. The above computation is offered as a safe one, for no disposition is felt to exaggerate. The plunder of the people has been too enormous in fact to need any aid from exaggeration in order to make out a strong case. The annual interest on the above sum at 6 per cent. is twenty-seven thousand dollars, which, together with the cost of repairs, is every year levied on the people of this State in the shape of direct taxation, for the worthless concern returns only one hundred and twenty-eight dollars annually in tolls.

Now what have the people of Ohio to show in return for this \$27,000 00 annually spent? Does it help to pay their governor, assemblymen, judges, clerks, auditors, sheriffs, constables, or any other public servant? Does it in any manner contribute to the well-being or comfort of the people? Not in the least. The capital was sunk and lost in this silly enterprise, and the annual interest has to be raised by direct taxation in order to satisfy the demands of the foreign capitalist, who advanced his money on the pledged faith and credit of the State. If taxation, like all other values, is not to be taken without an equivalent, is not this a monstrous violation of the right of the people? Is not this money levied upon them without an equivalent, without being on the least subservient to the promotion of social order?

We readily grant that the mischief is now complete,—that the general assembly could not now repeal the law which drags this amount from the pockets of the people without being guilty of a breach of faith toward the foreign creditor, which no honest man could countenance for a moment, and for which no amount of pecuniary gain could possibly be a compensation. But by what right did the general assembly originally pass the act bestowing so large a sum upon Warren county? By no right whatever. The whole thing was wrong from the beginning,—wrong in every particular. The members of the Assembly were deceived, their constituents betrayed, and the money of the whole people taken and bestowed on a few greedy speculators. The mischief lurks in the principle—it is inherent in all such acts. Upon right principles, general taxes should never be laid, but for general purposes, beneficial to the whole people. But these canal acts lay general taxes, impose universal burthens, stimulate the whole people to effort and exertion and compel them to endure privation for mere partial and local purposes. The whole people pay the price, and a few cunning ones take possession of the purchase!

The thing is wrong, or common sense itself is a fool. If this expenditure constituted the whole amount of our sacrifices, it might be overlooked and forgotten as too petty and inconsiderable to demand attention, but when it is considered that the same unjust and profligate principle which dug the Warren county canal has robbed the people of Ohio, of TWENTY MILLIONS, it is time for them to reflect that ancient tyrants prevailed by force, modern speculators prevail by fraud.

OSCAR.  
For the Spirit of Democracy.

MR. EDITOR:—The following is a copy of section 20, of Act of 1825, relative to the writing, &c. upon newspapers or pamphlets. You will confer a favor by publishing it, for the benefit of those persons who are in the habit of sending transient papers through the mail to their friends.

J. G. FLEMING, P. M.  
"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet or magazine, or in any package of newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post, free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum or other thing shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed; and if the person to whom the paper or pamphlet is addressed refuse to pay letter postage thereon, the deputy postmaster will immediately inclose the paper or pamphlet to the deputy postmaster from whose office it came, and request him to prosecute the person who placed it in his office, for the penalty of five dollars prescribed by law."

For the Spirit of Democracy.  
A SIAMESE TURKEY.

MR. EDITOR:—I was shown on Saturday last, by Mr. William Hutchison, of Centre township, a young Turkey which had two bodies, four legs, three wings, and but one head. The bodies were natural and complete, and connected at the breast—the head of the one apparently buried in the breast of the other. The Turkey lived but a few hours after it came out of the shell. This, Mr. Editor, is no hear, but stern reality.

J. M. S.  
Woodfield, May 15, 1844.

MR. MORRIS:—

Dr. Sir:—There has a report got in circulation by some kind hearted soul that operates on the public mind much to my prejudice as a physician, among some of the good citizens of Woodfield and its vicinity. The report is, that I have gone into the practice of medicine with no other qualifications than what medical knowledge I have acquired by reading some eight or ten months with Doctor McMahon. Now sir, this report is wholly without foundation, as the Doctor will testify. I had finished my course of medical reading with Dr. John E. Charles M. D., a graduate from Cincinnati, before I ever saw Dr. McMahon. It is true I moved to Woodfield with my laboratory, without any calculation of offering my professional services to the public, as the place seemed to be well supplied by Physicians and our residence but temporary in any place. I had not then determined where to locate myself. In this state of things I thought best to continue reading and improving in the science of medicine until I should determine upon a suitable location; and accordingly continued my medical enquiries under the care of Dr. M. until I went in with him as a partner in the practice. Will you be so kind, sir, as to give this statement publicity in the Spirit of Democracy, and with it publish my recommendation from J. E. Charles M. D. I would not tax your kindness with this, but circumstances make it necessary, as my reputation as a medical man, has already suffered much by the report referred to.

PARDON COOK.

"Near Cumberland, 1844.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having been personally acquainted with Dr. Cook for a number of years, and latterly, as a student of medicine under my care. In justice to him I can say he is a young man of good qualifications, and one in whom I should place every confidence as a Physician.

J. E. CHARLES M. D.

State of Ohio, Monroe county,

May 15, 1844.

I hereby certify to the citizens of Monroe county, that some time in August 1843 Dr. Cook applied to me for books and instruction in the science of Medicine, not as a student of medicine merely, but as one who had read through the various branches of that science, and wishing to push his enquiries into those permanent principles in practice, which alone can promise and secure success. I found him upon examination, to have made himself acquainted with what he had undertaken. I continued to give him what additional information I could, and now say to the public, that I consider him a young man of merit, and deserving the confidence and patronage of the public.

J. McMAHON.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

Within three years past, a man of nearly three score years and ten, whose abuse and irritability had brought him into broils and disputes, was arrested by the Washington city police officers and bound over in the sum of \$500. Don't be startled dear reader, but that man was no other than HENRY CLAY! Can it be possible that any lover of good will among men—any lover of peace and good order—any well wisher of the dignity and reputation of American Government and its public functionaries,—can it be possible, we ask, that one such person desires to elevate a man so contentious to the chief magistracy of this republic? What an example to place before the youth of the country.—Ohio Patriot.

NOMINATION OF CLAY.  
Well, the "long agony is over." The great 'Con Convention—or if it suits our opponents better—the Federal-whig-'con National Convention, was held at Baltimore on the 1st inst. Mr. Clay was nominated by resolution, as a candidate for the Presidency, and Theodore Frelinghuysen of New York, late of New Jersey, on the third ballot, was selected as a candidate for Vice President. Honest John Davis received on the 1st ballot, 83 votes, on the 2d, 74, and on the third, 79. Millard Fillmore and John Sargeant, were among the competitors. It is said that even the Rhode Island Algerines went against "honest John." The ex-governor, who loaned the Massachusetts' States arms to the usurpers, may well exclaim:

"This was the most unkindest cut of all."

The Young Men's Ratification Convention came off on the day following. Over 7,000 were present according to their own counting of delegates. The Convention was addressed by Mr. Webster, who took the occasion to belittle himself in abusing Mr. Van Buren. The 'Cons are now in the field headed by their great leader, who, to use the language of one of them, has "the longest tail and the brightest rings round it"—and this is the reason, we suppose, why the enlightened people of this great nation are called upon to vote for him. The Whigs have now opened the campaign—Democrats, prepare to meet them.

"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY."

Mr. Clay seems to have lost all regard for the feelings of a christian community. Throughout the political pilgrimage he is now making he has seemed to select the Sabbath as the special and most fitting occasion for his arrivals at and departures from the chief stopping-places of his route.

63- He left Louisville ON THE SABBATH.

63- He entered New Orleans ON THE SABBATH.

63- He arrived at Mobile ON THE SABBATH.

63- He left Mobile ON THE SABBATH.

63- He arrived at Norfolk ON THE SABBATH.

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